

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 49.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From Goldsmith.
—And thou sweet Poetry,
Aid slighted truth with thy persuasive strain:
Teach erring man to spurn the rage of gain;
Teach him that States of native strength possess;
Tho' very poor, may still be very blest:
—That TRADE'S proud empire hastes to swift decay;
As Ocean sweeps the labored mound away;
While SELF-DEPENDENT power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky.

From the Norfolk Herald of Feb. 2.
Anchored off Cape Henry on Tuesday, bound to Baltimore, the ship Anne, captain Elitha E. Russel, 107 days from Madras.
A passenger in the Ann sent us the following for publication:
The Ann has been absent nearly two years: she was detained six months by the Arabs at Mocha, and after her release, not being able to procure a cargo there, was proceeding to Penang for information, when she was captured by the English frigates Fox and Caroline; and sent to Madras; after a long delay, was tried and liberated. The condemnation of the Ann would have been too flagrant a violation of every principle of the law of nations, or of equity, even for a British Court of Admiralty; but it would have been repugnant to their principles to have done complete justice. Capt. R. was, therefore, obliged to pay the costs of suit, and then the fore hire, and carting of the specie, which they took out on the arrival of the Ann. Whilst in their possession, the Ann lost three cables and anchors, one suit of sails, her boat and bowsprit, and as much injury was done to her tackle and apparel as lay in their power; all which captain R. was obliged to repair at his own expense.

Capt. R. has been imprisoned between the English and Arabs nine months, and is at loss to decide which nation is most entitled to pre-eminence in villainy.
Came passengers, capt. Newell, late master of the brig Creole of Bolton, Mr. Charles Fokes second officer and Cabot, passenger.—The Creole was condemned at Madras for having touched at the Isle of France on her outward passage—another instance of British rapacity.—She was bound to Bolton with a cargo of piece goods, having touched at the Isle of France and sold her outward cargo.—On the afternoon she was to have sailed, she was taken possession of by order of captain Pellew, of the English frigate Phaeton. Captain Newell was detained a close prisoner on board the Creole for fifty four days; after repeated applications he was permitted to go on shore, but his request for a sufficiency to defray his necessary expenses was, by Admiral Pellew, with his characteristic brutality, insolently refused, with many illiberal reflections upon Americans in general, in a style peculiar to the Admiral.
Mr. Cabot, a passenger from the Isle of France, who was returning to his friends and family in Bolton, after a long absence, was sent ashore to Poonanalle, a depot for prisoners of war, about 15 miles from Madras, where he was detained from the time of the seizure of the Creole, (the 9th May) until the 28th September.
The Creole's crew was turned ashore on the burning sands, without a shelter, or the means of subsistence; and it was even ordered by captain Pellew (a worthy son of such a sire) to turn them naked on the beach. After wandering about several days, one of which they passed in prison, they found relief in the charity of capt. Edwards, of the American brig Brutus, in which vessel, and the Egnia, of New-York, they took passage.—The probable motive for such execrable treatment, was their refusal to enlist in the Phaeton.

The foregoing is but a faint sketch of these rapacious scoundrels with respect to the Creole.
SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.
On the 27th inst. the schr. Rising States, capt. Shaw, laden with 238

bales of Cotton and 27 tierces of Rice, cleared regularly at the custom house of this port, for N. York; with a crew consisting of the following persons: Jabez Shaw master; Samuel Jones mate; Wm. Pierce and Wm. Witham, and three people of colour, marines; together with Mr. Richard Kelley and Mr. Brown, passengers. On the 12th, soon after leaving Tybee Island, capt. Shaw being in the cabin, heard a noise on deck, and, on coming up, found the vessel hove too.—Capt. S. immediately ordered the helm to be put up. Kelley, (the passenger) replied that it should not; and told capt. S. he was no longer master of the vessel. The cabin door was then shut, a small yawl boat let down along side, and capt. S. ordered into it by Kelley and all the rest of the people on board, except William Witham.—On refusing to leave the vessel and go into the boat, they lifted him up and threw him into it. He then laid hold of the vessel, but was compelled to desist in consequence of their repeated threats to knock out his brains. Kelley and Brown offered Witham money to join them; but he declining was ordered into the boat with capt. S.
After throwing a small piece of boiled beef into the boat, they cast her off from the schr. hoisted all sail, and bearing away, east-by south, with a fresh N. W. wind, were in a short time out of sight. Tybee light house being then fifteen miles, and more distant than the Hunting Islands; capt. S. and Witham made for the latter, which they reached a little before sunset, and remained all night on the sand hills without either provisions or water. Next day they were taken off by a party of gentlemen who had been hunting on the islands and conveyed to St. Helena, in South Carolina, from whence they proceeded to Beaufort, where they protested before the intend; and proceeding to this place procured a second time, in substance similar to the foregoing.

The Rising States is owned by Messrs. Albert Ogden and Co. of New-York; was consigned to and loaded by Messrs. Ogden and Baker of this city; and the bonds for reloading her cargo in the United States, are subscribed by Ogden and Baker, Merrill and Parkurll, and Jabez Shaw. She is supposed to have proceeded for Europe.
We are informed, by a gentleman recently from St. Thomas, that JOHN MANNOT, a carpenter, and a native of New-York, was impressed at St. Thomas, and had been carried on board a British ship of war laying there.
Mer. Ad.
A young man was arrested in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 2d inst. on suspicion of being concerned in counterfeiting bank notes. Notes on the bank of the United States—Pennsylvania bank,—and some of the Jersey banks to the amount of 3975 dollars, were found on him and in his saddle bags. Some of the notes were signed and others blank. It is a fact not generally known that all five dollar notes of the bank of the United States are counterfeit.—They issue no note for less than 10 dollars.

Counterfeits.—We understand that a nest of these villains were discovered in this city on Saturday last. They were all provided with plates of various Banks; and, when taken, they were amusing themselves with imitating the hand writing of the different Presidents and Calhiers. It seems they had sent a parcel of notes to a friend in Philadelphia, who betrayed the business to the Bank there, by which means they were apprehended.
New-York Com. Ado.

I WISH to receive proposals for cutting and cording for coal wood, a quantity of dead wood, nearly opposite to capt. Downey's; and also for hauling, setting and burning the same into coal: to be undertaken by one or two responsible persons, under contract to be entered into with me, on my return home from a journey of about three weeks.
F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-Hill, Jan. 10, 1809.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from the house adjoining the store of Messrs. Geo. & John Humphreys (his former place of residence) to his new house on the opposite side of the street, where he carries on his business as usual. He has recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore the newest fashions, and will be able to make gentlemen's clothes and ladies riding dresses in lyle and fashion, on the shortest notice. He returns his thanks to his friends for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance thereof.
AARON CHAMBERS.
Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1809.
The house formerly occupied by me may be rented, on application to G. & J. Humphreys.

FOR SALE,

A Family of Negroes.
For terms apply to the subscriber living near Charlestown, Jefferson county.
JOSEPH CRANE.
January 13, 1809.

Jefferson, ff.
February Court, 1809.
John Horner, Jun. complainant, AGAINST
Philip Briscoe, John Briscoe and William Cameron, defendants.
In CHANCERY.

THE defendant Philip Briscoe not having entered his appearance agreeable to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in February next and answer the bill of the complainant.—And it is further ordered that the defendants John Briscoe, or William Cameron, or either of them, do not pay away, convey away, or secret any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Philip Briscoe, or such money, goods or effects as may hereafter come into their hands, belonging to the said Philip Briscoe, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some convenient newspaper for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of this county.
Telt,
GEO. HITE, c. j. c.

Charles G. Richter,
ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. William Gibb's store, where he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair Dresses, in all their various fashions, such as ladies Wigs and Frizzets, gentlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. being supplied with a large quantity of hair of different colours, for that purpose. Having practised in the principal places in the United States, he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who please to favor him with their commands. Ladies and gentlemen at a distance who chuse to favor him with their custom, in the above mentioned business, will please to send a sample of their hair, and they will be waited upon by their humble servant.
C. G. R.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

For Sale,
A YOUNG HEALTHY
Negro Woman,
who is an excellent house servant. Inquire of the Printers.
Jan. 13, 1809.

Clover Seed.
Fifty bushels of good clover seed, grown in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, will be for sale, on the 12th of February next, at Benjamin Becler's mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown. Price seven dollars per bushel.
January 27, 1809.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust executed to me by Cyrus and John Saunders, on the 27th of February, 1808, for the benefit of Joseph Crane and Nathaniel Craghill, I will sell on Saturday the 23th of the present month, in Charlestown, before the door of Mrs. Flagg's tavern, (for call) to the highest bidder,
A house and lot of land, situate in Charlestown, and the same lot which the said Cyrus derived title to under conveyance from a certain James Whaley.

The said house and lot will be conveyed to the purchaser by the undersigned, in character of trustee acting under the aforesaid deed.
WILLIAM TATE, Trustee
For Messrs. Crane & Craghill
February 10, 1809.

FRESH

Clover Seed.
THE subscriber has a quantity of clean clover seed, which he will dispose of very low for cash.
TH. AUSTIN.
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

BAR-IRON.

THE subscribers have on hand FIVE TONS BAR IRON, handsomely drawn, and well assorted; and in a few days expect to receive several additional waggon loads, which will be sold at six dollars for 112lbs.
G. & J. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Jan. 18, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va, a negro man, who calls himself WILL; about 22 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, appears sulky when spoken to, has a scar on his left cheek like a burn, and his back pretty much marked with the whip. Had on a blue round about, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive coloured velvet breeches, white yarn stockings, and an old wool hat. Says he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen county, Virginia, and says he has been run away ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law directs.
Wm. MALIN, Jailor.
Charlestown, February 3, 1809.

Information Wanted.
MR. WILLIAM GIROD, the friend of Mr. Dennis O'Neal and Mrs. Shylock is informed, that upon application to the office of the National Intelligencer in the city of Washington, he will hear something very interesting to his happiness. Any person possessing any information of this gentleman's residence, will render him, as well as the author of this article an essential service, by remitting the same to the above place.
January 9, 1809.

Benjamin Eagins,
TAYLOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the corner house near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with their custom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashion desired.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

Nail Manufactory.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced the above business at a corner house lately occupied as a store by Davenport and Willet, in Charlestown. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favours, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Flooring Brads, Sprigs, &c. which will be sold on the lowest terms, for call: GEORGE WANK.
Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

LT. GOV. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

Mr. LINCOLN, the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, on the 26th of January, delivered a speech to the Legislature, which for patriotism, elegance, and sound sense is above all praise. We give the whole of it that relates to national concerns. May it rescue this important member of the union from the fangs of sedition.
Nat. Intel.

The peculiar circumstances, under which we have assembled, call for a serious direction of our thoughts to that Being, in whose hands are the destinies of men and of nations. The aspect of our public affairs imposes on all the duty of patience and circumspection, in their investigations, and their actions. Our best exertions, for the general welfare, are now necessary. The known patriotism of the people of Massachusetts is a pledge for the display of these virtues, on every public emergency. How far existing or threatened evils, may be provided against, or endangered rights be secured, by any agency constitutionally confided to their late legislature, are at the present moment, considerations of the most interesting nature.

That afflicting Providence which has deprived you, and your fellow citizens, of the assistance and experience of him, who was selected by their suffrages, to discharge the important duties of Chief Magistrate, can be felt and lamented by none more sincerely than by myself. This event having constitutionally devolved on me these duties, as a substitution to his talents and his experience, you may rest assured for the residue of the year, of my solicitude, assiduity and best endeavors to promote what, from my own convictions, shall appear most conducive to the good of the whole. On this occasion, to repeat the prescribed oaths, which I have already taken, would be but the avowals of my political sentiments. The national and the state constitution contain them. The fair and obvious construction of these instruments, in the sense in which I shall be convinced they were intended to be understood, will furnish my rule of action, wherever they can apply. The outlines of our respective relations and duties are there to be found. My inexperience in legislative business will, I fear, be thought too often to call for your indulgence and candor. If instructed by the constitution and the law, and sincerely aiming to adhere to their provisions, and to advance the general interest and harmony among the citizens, there should unhappily be a difference of opinion between the different departments of government, as to means, or their application, it can be no just cause of uneasiness or distrust among us.

The New-England States have been represented, to their injury, and to the injury of the United States, as distracted with divisions, prepared for opposition to the authority of the law, and ripening for a secession from the union. Anxieties at suggestions or apprehensions of this kind, have been expressed on the floor of Congress. Such suggestions we trust are unfounded. Our enemies alone could have made them. It is to be lamented, that any color has ever been furnished for such alarms. It cannot be concealed, that in this State, existing difficulties and the apparent indications of greater excitement, violence, and discretion, which form serious claims on our attention. Could legislators be agreed, all would be tranquilized from without. Would not such an achievement be worthy an united effort, and reward the labors of a whole session? The times call for union, confidence and mutual forbearance, and accommodation. Will not a recollection of some

prominent principles & fact in our history, with a legislative example, which this tendency among our citizens. May we not avail ourselves of this opportunity to review, in a summary manner, the situation in which we are placed, and the dangers to which we are exposed.

If ever a forgetfulness of past dissensions, and joint efforts for the common interest, were necessary, they are so at this moment. Will not each citizen determine for himself, that no personal gratification shall stand in the way of any arrangement which will concentrate the general will, and direct its strength for our country's safety. For one, I am prepared for this measure of accord and devotion to the exigency of the crisis, or my heart deceives me. Union is every thing; it is our resources. If we must have conflicts, let them be with foreign enemies. If war, let it be by the whole people as one man, in defence of their violated rights. Let not a partiele of our means be wasted, in party or individual contentions.

It cannot be necessary, nor would it be beneficial, to review in detail the continued aggravated insults and injuries which have been heaped upon us, by the warring powers of Europe. The aggregate of our wrongs have been great indeed. The countervailing measures of our national government, produced by these aggressions, are generally known. The recent communications of public documents, and the able and repeated disquisitions on those topics, as published to the world, explained principles, and facts beyond the utility of further elucidation.

Although our commercial intercourse and national defence, is, from necessity and the soundest policy, confined to the United States. Yet, it is not unbecoming any member of the union to add its concurring energies to national measures, or with fairness and moderation to question their justness or policy, while they are pending and ripening for adoption. But with governments, as with individuals there are stages, when questions can no longer be usefully open to controversy and opposition. Stages, when an end must be put to debate, and a decision thence resulting, be respected, by its prompt and faithful execution, or government loses its existence, and the people are ruined. Are we not in this stage of the great questions of foreign aggressions, embargo, non-intercourse, national defence, and other means of safety, deemed necessary by those entrusted with the final disposal of these objects? A balanced government, and its authorities, capable only of executing the deliberate volitions of a real majority of the citizens, constituted and established by, and proceeding from themselves, is so safe, so reasonable, and so beyond every thing else essential to their own liberty and happiness, that its hazard or interruption cannot be contemplated, but with distress.

To such a government, foreign nations, with the unprincipled and desperate, may be hostile, but our virtuous citizens, sensible of its blessings, will yield to any sacrifice for its support. At no time, has its administration, however wise and happy, been satisfactory to all our citizens. This was not to be expected. Its impartiality, justice, forbearance and pacific policy, have been no security against violence, injustice and depredation on our right of person, property and sovereignty, by the belligerents. Acts of insult, rapine and plunder have been multiplied upon us, and pressed us to the very wall. Does further retreat, and much further endurance, consist with the spirit and genius of Americans? Yet, we trust, the continuance of peace, with its inestimable blessings,

is not altogether hopeless. The aggressing nations may yet be made to listen to the dictates of their own interests of war. If not there is a point in national sensibility, as in the feelings of man, where patience and submission end. Beyond this is degradation, destruction and death. This point is, when suffering forbearance involves a surrender of honor, property, and the power of self-government. How near we have approached to this period, or how far we may be approximating, is not for us to determine. Such considerations ought, with confidence, as they may with safety remain where the constitution has placed them. Congress with a united people, may still avert the threatened evil. Pacific wisdom may be yet better than weapons of war. And should it become necessary to cast the die, we may be assured, our representatives, participating in all the trials, burthens and sufferings, imposed on others, will not incautiously precipitate the throw.

When then the cause of jealousy, distrust, altercation & bitter aspersion of some of our citizens? Whence then suddenness and individual rashness, that have denounced our national government and wounded our own? Under a general pressure, however necessary, excitements are easily produced. The effects of national measures have fallen and will fall more severely on some descriptions of citizens and portions of the community than others. This is unavoidable.—Ship owners and the New-England States may have been the greatest sufferers. But a necessary inequality, in the effect of measures, furnishes no objection to their justice or their policy. All agree something was necessary to be done. Had other measures been adopted, they would but have produced another description of evils, not have diminished the aggregate. It was not to have been expected that the United States could be exempted from disasters, when causes were in operation, which have involved half the world in the greatest. We in some measure know the effects of past arrangements, but can never know what would have been the results of different ones. If our privations have preserved a portion of our property, our peace and the opportunity of yet selecting between alliances, peace and war, are we certain the price has been too great? It has been the unenviable and arduous task of our rulers to collect the diversified sentiments of their constituents, on facts, and to assimilate and concentrate them, as far as possible, to an according system, predicated on the prevailing opinion. By what other principle; by what better rule can society act? If the degree, the kind and the time for action must wait for unanimity, our rights would never be defended, and our country would be ruined. By the voice of the majority alone can society exist for a moment. To oppose it is to oppose a vital movement of the body politic.—To triumph over it, is to conquer ourselves and render us a prey to any and every invader. A government of the minority is a government of anarchy and confusion, a dissolution of all principle and of all authority. Who can contemplate such a state of things but with horror? Who can lend it even his silent countenance? Are not liberty, safety and property, our dearest rights and dearest enjoyments, the creatures of law, upheld by its power and rendered sacred by its energies? If government languishes and fails, will not these blessings languish and perish also? Who does not know, in the range of excited passions, broken loose from legal restraints, property is often fatal to its owner, virtue to its possessor,

and family blessings an invitation to the hand of the destroyer? When beholding in the mirror of past times and distant ages the black and frightful atrocities of furious and ungoverned men, amidst the wrecks of civil establishments, will not thoughtfulness, in the language of our departed patriot, "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts"? Frown upon every suggestion of a non-execution of the law, resistance, or abandonment of the union! Such suggestions are not less a libel upon the morals and understanding of the great body of the New-England people than on their patriotism. Their character is not marked with propensities to outrage, disorder and blood. Such a reproach must be repelled. Our citizens may differ on the necessity and wisdom of existing or projected measures; but for support of their government, their rights and their independence, the majority is immense.

Will not the advocates for town meetings, the authors of resolutions, be induced calmly to weigh the spirit and principles of their opposition, and reflect farther on the tendency of their measures? Are they prepared to pull down the splendid edifice erected by the wisdom and valor of their fathers, and to bury themselves under the ruins of Liberty? Are not all their privations and sufferings notorious to their rulers and from necessity yielded to, with parental sympathy and painful sensibility? While a large majority of the people of the Union, of their national representatives, of the State Legislatures, of their towns and counties, seriously believe that the existing measures are essential to our safety and the best for the whole, can their opposers wish them to be abandoned and a surrender of the government into their hands? And will they yield it, in turn, to other towns and sections of the country, that may make a similar claim? Would they wish in these perilous times to see our peace, liberty and social blessings at the feet of a party? Would they wish to break those ties which unite all to the common centre, a deposit for the public opinion, public confidence and the public power? Such a secession from the salutary conceptions of our Constitutions and the fundamental principles of our government, would be more to be deprecated, and outweigh in mischief the most exaggerated evils of the embargo.

The cultivated reports that the Administration and the southern people are hostile to commerce and unfriendly to the Eastern States, are calculated to produce uneasiness, jealousies and dissensions. The evidence of such facts, I have never seen. My convictions, under some advantages for observation, have been otherwise. I question not the sincerity of the opinions of others. The principles and the public conduct of our rulers are the fair objects of a manly and public spirited scrutiny, for the purpose of merited censure or approbation, their continuance or removal from office in the prescribed forms. The profits of their talents, zeal and labors to render their country great and happy, are before the public. The discussion with truth and fairness, would be salutary and agreeable to genius and spirit of our government. Bitter misrepresentations, groundless suspicions, violent and indiscriminate abuse, unless checked, must end in opposition to the law, a contempt for its authority, and distracted breach of the public peace.

If legal animadversions on incendiary and libellous publications would be thought by some, dangerous to the liberty of speech, and the press, a strong public opinion favorable to go
(Concluded on 4th page.)

NEW VOLCANO.

A letter from J. B. Dabney, esq. American consul, to a friend at St. Michael.

FAYAL, Azores, June 25, 1808.

"A phenomenon has occurred here, not unusual in former ages, but of which there has been no example of late years; it was well calculated to inspire terror, and has been attended with the destruction of lives and property. On Sunday the first of May, at one P. M. walking in the balcony of my house at St. Antonio, I heard noises like the report of heavy cannon at a distance, and concluded there was some sea engagement in the vicinity of the island. But soon after, calling my eyes towards the island of St. George, ten leagues distant, I perceived a dense column of smoke rising to an immense height; it was soon judged that a volcano had burst out, about the centre of the island, and this was rendered certain when night came on, the fire exhibited an awful appearance. Being desirous of viewing this wonderful exertion of nature, I embarked on the third day of May, accompanied by the British consul, and ten other gentlemen for St. George; we ran over in five hours, and arrived at Velas, the principal town, at 11 A. M. We found the poor inhabitants perfectly panic-struck, and wholly given up to religious ceremonies and devotion. We learned that the fire of the first of May had broken out in a ditch, in the middle of the fertile pastures, 3 leagues S. E. of Velas, and had immediately formed a crater, in size about twenty-four acres. In two days, it had thrown out cinders, or small pumice stones, that a strong S. E. wind had propelled southerly; and which, independent of the mass accumulated round the crater, had covered the earth from one foot to four feet in depth, half a league in width and three in length; then passing the channel 5 leagues, had done some injury to the east point of Pico. The fire of this large crater has nearly subsided, but in the evening preceding our arrival, another small crater had opened, one league north of the large one, and only two leagues from Velas. After taking some refreshment, we visited the second crater, the sulphurous smoke of which, driven southerly, rendered it impracticable to attempt to approach the large one. When we came within a mile of the crater, we found the earth rent in every direction, and as we approached nearer, some of the chasms were six feet wide. By leaping over some of these chasms, and making windings to avoid the larger ones, we at length arrived within two hundred yards of the spot; and saw it in the middle of a pasture, difficultly at intervals, when the thick smoke which swept the earth lighted up a little. The mouth of it was only about fifty yards in circumference, the fire seemed struggling for vent; the force with which a pale blue flame issued forth resembled a powerful steam engine, multiplied an hundred fold; the noise was deafening; the earth where we stood had a tremulous motion, the whole island seemed convulsed, horrid blowings were occasionally heard from the bowels of the earth, and earthquakes were frequent. After remaining here about ten minutes, we returned to town; the inhabitants had mostly quitted their houses, and remained in the open air, or under tents. We passed the night at Velas, and the next morning went by water to Ursulina, a small sea-port town, two leagues south of Velas, and viewed that part of the country covered with the cinders before mentioned; and which has turned the most valuable vineyards in the island into a frightful desert.—On the same day, the 4th of May, we ventured to Fayal, and on the 5th, and succeeding days, from twelve to fifteen volcanoes broke out in the fields we had traversed on the 3d, from the chasms before described, and threw out a quantity of lava which travelled so slowly towards Velas. The fire of those small craters subsided, and the lava ceased running on the 11th of May; on which day, the large volcano that had lain dormant for nine days, burst forth again like a roaring lion, with horrid belchings, distinctly heard at twelve leagues distance, throwing up prodigious large stones,

and an immense quantity of lava, illuminating at night the whole island.—This continued with tremendous force until the 5th of June, exhibiting the awful, yet magnificent spectacle of a perfect river of fire, distinctly seen from Fayal, running into the sea. On that day, the 5th, we experienced that its force began to fail; and in a few days after it ceased entirely. The distance of the crater from the sea is about four miles, and its elevation about three thousand five hundred feet. The lava inundated and swept away the town of Ursulina & country houses and cottages adjacent, as well as the farm houses, throughout its course. It, as usual, gave timely notice of its approach, and most of the inhabitants fled; some few however remaining in the vicinity of it too long, endeavoring to save their furniture and effects, and were scalded by flashes of steam, which, without injuring their clothes, took off not only their skin, but their flesh. About sixty persons were thus miserably scalded, some of whom died on the spot, or in a few days after. Numbers of cattle shared the same fate. The judge and principal inhabitants left the island very early. The contumacious and anxiety were for some days so great among the people, that even their domestic concerns were abandoned; and amidst plenty, they were in danger of starving. Supplies of ready baked bread were sent from hence to their relief, and large boats were sent to bring away the inhabitants, who had just left their dwellings. In short the island, heretofore rich in cattle, corn and wine, is nearly ruined, and a scene of greater desolation and distress has seldom been witnessed in any country."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship True American, in 21 days from Port au Prince, informs us, that 8 or 10 days before he sailed, a very bloody battle had taken place at Cape Nichola Mole, between the armies of Petion and Christophe, in which the latter was defeated with great loss, at least 1000 being left dead on the field. The St. Sage de la Verge Gazette, of the 21st Jan. contains in addition to the above the following paragraph:

"We understand by recent accounts from Carthage, that advices from Madrid had reached that place as late as the 12th of Dec, at which time the patriotic cause was going on prosperously. In several engagements they had been victors, and at one time took 9,000 prisoners from the French. Castanos had been arrested for preventing his troops engaging the enemy, and sent to Madrid but afterwards liberated."

February 23.

Arrived the Carle ship True American, Newson, 21 days from Port au Prince, with nearly 200,000 wt. of Coffee. We are sorry to state, she was driven ashore in the snow storm, on Monday evening about 8 o'clock, about two miles to the Southward of Sandy Hook Light House; she has bilged and lost all her masts. We understand the coffee is in bags, and several lighters and men were sent down to her yesterday, and will probably save most part of the cargo, as the ship has not gone to pieces. The captain and crew were all saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.

By the British brig Fox, from Jamaica, we have received Kingston papers to the end of January. We extract therefrom the following article relative to reported events in Spain;—and leave our readers to make their own deductions.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

The report brought by the Cornwall, which we noticed in our last, that Bonaparte with 200,000 troops had crossed the Pyrenees, we are happy to say, is without foundation. By the arrival of the ship Westmoreland, Birdson, from Liverpool, on Thursday, the following very different and most glorious information has been received, which bears every mark of authenticity; and fully justifies the wisdom of Gen. Blake's retreat: On the 17th of Dec. whilst the Westmoreland lay at Madeira, the British consul at Funchal, Archibald Bromie, esq. paid a visit to

captain Birdson, and informed him that a vessel had just then arrived in the bay, in a very quick passage from Gibraltar, the captain of which stated, that previous to his sailing, news had reached there from Spain, of a signal victory having been gained by the combined armies of Spain and England, between the Ebro and Bayonne, over a large army of the French, said to be commanded by marshal Ney; that the loss of the French amounted to no less than 45,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, & the remainder completely routed; some time prior to this action, which terminated so gloriously for the cause of the brave Spaniards, the gallant sir J. Moore had joined them with a large reinforcement, which determined the patriots to give battle to the enemy, the result of which was as above described.

After the engagement they took such measures as to entirely cut off the enemy's retreat. The Spanish army was commanded by the Marquis de Romanos.

The captain adds that this information was received with great demonstrations of joy at Gibraltar. The town and garrison were illuminated, and the shipping fired a salute in commemoration of the occasion.

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 27.

We have received from our correspondent at New York two French Bulletins, the 11th and 12th, taken from late Jamaica papers. The 11th is dated Aranda de Duero, Nov. 27th, and gives an account of the battle of Tudela, in which the French fought 45,000 Spaniards under Castanos, which terminated in the loss by the latter, of 7 standards, 30 pieces of cannon, 300 officers, 3,000 were taken, and 4,000 killed. On the part of the French 60 killed, and 400 wounded. The bulletin concludes as follows—

"This army of 45,000 men has been thus beaten and defeated, without having had more than 6000 men engaged."

"The battle of Bugoes had struck the centre of the enemy, and the battle of Espinos the right; the battle of Tudela has struck the left; victory has thus struck us with a thunderbolt, and dispersed the whole league of the enemy."

The 12th Bulletin is dated Aranda, Nov. 28th, and states the fruits of the pursuit of the Spaniards after the battle of Tudela. When the last accounts were received the French had taken 37 pieces of cannon, and made 5,000 prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The king of Prussia has been obliged to deliver to the French his famous service of gold; it was conveyed to Berlin under an escort of Gen. Blucher's hussars, called the "Death's Heads." A serious affray took place between these hussars and some French troops, who had insulted them, and several lives were lost before order was restored.

The king of Prussia, by an ordinance dated the 20th of October, has prohibited all intercourse with Spain and Portugal, and ordered all ships arriving from those countries to be seized and confiscated.

Marshal Brune, it is said, died in prison at Paris, on the fifth day of his confinement.—It was supposed he was poisoned. Bonaparte, the same account adds, was much dissatisfied with him for having allowed the Swedes to escape from Stralsund, and said he would have been shot, if he had not been a marshal of France.

CHARLES TOWN, March 3.

The House of Representatives of the U. S. on Saturday, altered the bill for raising the Embargo, by substituting the 15th of March, instead of the 4th. It was then ordered to a third reading on Monday last.

The republican citizens of Hager's Town have agreed to meet on the 4th of March for the purpose of celebrating the Election of James Madison as President of the U. S. A fine beef is to be roasted whole on the occasion.

Some of the newspapers say, that Mr. Rodney is to act as secretary to

war, for the present, and on the return of general Armstrong from France, the appointment is to be given to that gentleman; the first part of this is not true, the chief clerk Mr. Smith is to act until a successor to general Dearborn is appointed. Whether true or not, we cannot say, but as general Armstrong has obtained the rescinding of the Milan decree, it is to be presumed, he may wish to complete his mission, by obtaining a rescript for property taken under that illegal decree. No minister of a foreign power obtains more respect than the American minister at Paris, we could wish to say it was not the reverse at London.

Aurora.

A dangerous Mistress indeed!

If Great Britain is in reality the mistress of the seas, what right has America or any other nation to set fleets thereon, without a licence, or navigate the same by merchantmen contrary to her orders. The chorus rule Britannia, rule the seas, sung by our choice leading spirits at their public entertainments, means as it expresses, and therefore we have no right to complain of tribute if these men are our orators: a patriotic opposition indeed, and through their Brit. maj. should receive a vote of thanks from the honorable legislature of Massachusetts for his gracious condescension in permitting the use of his majesty's waters in our harbors without demanding a tribute also.

Colman Detector.

MARTINSBURG, Feb. 27.

It is with much pleasure that we present to the public the following account of the proceedings of a meeting of the people of Jefferson at Shepherd's Town, on yesterday. Notwithstanding the limited notice that was given, the excessive cold, and the badness of the roads, between two and three hundred citizens assembled, and they went through with the business on which they met, with that quietness and order which freemen should ever maintain upon such occasions.

The resolutions are excellent. They display that intelligence and breathe that spirit upon which we solemnly believe that the cause of Republicanism has now its last stake.—A knowledge of the great principles upon which the nation must rely for the preservation of all its great interests, united with a fixedness of determination to maintain them by every constitutional and honorable effort.

Nor is it the least part of the gratification that these proceedings have given us, that they are presented to the public by such persons as Col. Swearingen and Capt. Shepherd. These gentlemen, we believe, were among the first who crossed the Potomac to join the American army at Bolton in the year 1775.—They fought during the whole of the Revolutionary war—and they have since, in the war of faction, remained faithful to the principles of their great leader.—WASHINGTON. If these examples are lost upon the people of this district, then are we lost in degeneracy.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Jefferson County, Va. pursuant to public notice given, at Shepherd's Town on the 23d day of February, 1809, col. JOSEPH SWEARINGEN was called to the chair, and capt. ABRAHAM SHEPHERD appointed secretary, whereupon the following resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting voice to one of the resolutions.

Whereas the only legitimate object and end of government is the happiness and protection of the governed, and whereas the citizens of a free country have at all times the incontestable right of assembling together for the purpose of deliberating on matters interlocking to the general welfare, and freely and fully expressing their opinions and sentiments with regard to the measures of government; in virtue therefore of this clear and incontestable privilege, and in discharge of what we conceive to be a solemn and indispensable duty; at a crisis of such peculiar calamity and distress, when our national independence is insulted and endangered from abroad and union and liberty menaced and assailed at home.—In order to make known our sentiments to our rulers and our country—

Resolved, That viewing the Federal Constitution as the only efficient cement of union, and the union of the states as the main pillar of National Independence, public security and individual felicity, we do hereby pledge our lives and fortunes to maintain both the one and the other against all attacks either of foreign or domestic enemies.

Resolved, That in our opinion the laws imposing the Embargo, originated in a weak and mistaken policy, that as a means of defending our maritime rights against foreign aggression, they have been totally inoperative and useless, while they have been attended at home with the most calamitous and ruinous consequences, that while we, in common with all others, have keenly felt their desolating pressure, our sympathies have been excited in an unequal degree at the peculiar and unequal distresses and privations inflicted thereby on our Eastern brethren, who, deriving their chief (and in many instances entire) support from commercial industry, and enterprise, have been long reduced to the most melancholy state of misery and affliction.

Resolved, That, in our opinions, a further continuance of the Embargo, will be productive of a permanent and irreparable national evil, by diverting into new & foreign channels, that commerce which once flowed in a healthful current thro' our country.

Resolved, That we consider the act of Congress for enforcing the embargo laws, as a palpable invasion of the express provisions of the Constitution, and a flagrant outrage on the established principles of civil liberty, that if persevered in, it will lead directly and rapidly to the erection of a detestable military despotism on the ruins of liberty and the constitution.

Resolved, That on account of our commercial relations with Great Britain, and our numerous points of exposure to her maritime power, we should deprecate a war with that nation, as one of the greatest misfortunes which could befall our country, except an alliance with France, which latter event would too probably prove the consequence of the other; that it is therefore our earnest hope, that these great evils may be averted by a firm adherence on the part of our government to the principles of an upright and honest neutrality between the great belligerents of Europe, and that the relations of peace and amity may be sincerely and impartially cultivated and maintained, with both, as far as is consistent with the dignity and honor of the nation.

Resolved, That we cannot forbear to avail ourselves of the present occasion to repeat with indignation the assertion often made by the hirelings of faction, and countenanced even by certain characters high in office, that the only persons inimical to the embargo, are "Avaricious British Tories, British agents, those recently corrupted by British influence, and the most worthless part of our own community."—And we do most unequivocally pronounce such assertions, as respects ourselves, to be a false and infamous calumny, and a wicked and mischievous device to influence and foster the baneful passions of party, and to reconcile the great body of the community to the arbitrary and tyrannical persecutions practised against a certain class of citizens, whose only crime has been an independent exercise of opinion with respect to the conduct of our rulers, according to the principles of the Constitution; and we do moreover particularly protest against the circulation of such slanders and artifices on account of their tendency to create domestic animosity at a moment when the liberty and independence of the nation essentially depend on the harmony and union of public sentiment.

Resolved, That we will maintain and defend, in a constitutional way, the every hazard, with the fixed determination of handing down unimpaired to posterity the fair inheritance of liberty bequeathed by our Fathers, and that in this determination we will never be shaken by the violence of faction, nor controlled by the influence of power.

JOSEPH SWEARINGEN,

Chairman.

ABRAHAM SHEPHERD,

Secretary.

To the Printers of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

Sunday being a day of leisure, I stepped across the street to see one of my neighbors. He was reading what he informed me was the Shepherdstown resolutions. What he read seemed to me a very severe censure upon our administration and legislators. Now if the few persons who framed and adopted those resolutions, had believed that an expression of their opinions in opposition to the measures of the government would have produced a beneficial change, why did they pollpone a matter of so much importance so long—their resolutions can hardly reach the city before congress will rise, and they will be forgotten before they assemble again. Now, I think, (though I do not trouble myself much about politics, having enough to do to support my family which is large, and dependent on my exertions.) I can tell what was the real object of the meeting at Shepherdstown: It was a mere take-in.—The federalists have started a candidate in opposition to col. Morrow, for the next congressional election; they fear, nay, they know that they cannot succeed in ousting him but by intrigue, which is their fort; they therefore advertised their meeting under the pretence of framing resolutions in opposition to the embargo; and every person who was present and did not object to the resolutions, they consider as fairly enlisted to vote against col. Morrow, because he voted for the passage of that law. Whether it is a good or bad law I will not pretend to say; time only can determine. But I wish my neighbors to see how cunning the Federal agents are, that they may avoid their snares. I wish them also to understand the spring by which they are moved to action. I said intrigue was their fort, and I believe so religiously, because a leading Federalist whose private reputation the breath of calumny has not stained, but whose hatred to the present ruling party is as rancorous as any man's can be, and who it is said is the parent of those resolutions, has been heard to say in a public company, at a certain tavern in this town, that he believed the administration and the party at present at the helm of our government, could not be put down but by intrigue, and that he was willing to enter into any intrigue for the accomplishment of that end. Now if our fellow citizens are willing to be tricked out of their rights, be it so; I have given them the watch word. My neighbor who is a warm federalist, made such a potter and fuss about the resolutions, and the respectability of the characters who adopted them, that I was curious enough to take up the paper after he had laid it down, and read them myself; when I observed (for he did not read that part) that the printer in Martinsburgh, or some person for him, paid some very high compliments to the resolutions, and the persons present at their adoption. He speaks of their excellency, the intelligence and spirit they breathe as the last stake of republicanism; a knowledge of the great principles upon which the nation must rely for the preservation of all its great interests. He then compliments Col. Swearingen and capt. Shepherd who, I observe, presided at the meeting, by saying that they fought through the whole of the revolutionary war, and that since in the war of faction, they have remained faithful to the principles of their great leader Washington. Now as to the chairman, he I believe did perform, in his own proper person, services in the American army, in different grades, from the year '75 until the end of the war; & since party distinctions have existed, has uniformly been a federalist—so far he has been faithful to the known principles of Gen. Washington. As to the notable secretary, (whose private character I do not intend to impeach) he entered the American service as a lieutenant, in the year 1775; and at Fort Washington, where I believe he behaved like a gallant officer, he was taken prisoner in 1776, and carried to New York, at which place he was paroled, and never joined the army again until after the surrender of York Town in 1781; so that during the term of five years, between '76 and '81, he was at home drawing his pay as an officer, and improving his mills and plantations; and at the end of the war received his com-

mutation and lands as a captain; for all of which he had rendered about one year's service to his country. Further, I say the secretary is no federalist, but that he is a flat & plain monarchist; that he has said that the people of America, (and of course the citizens of this county) are not fit citizens for a republic, and that a government of more power and energy than the government of the United States is necessary—and I am very creditably informed, that on his being asked what that government should be, he answered a monarchy.—To compare his political character with that of the Hero of America, is like comparing the glimmering of a lamp to the meridian sun, unless it be meant to increase the lustre of the one by contrasting it with the other. I do not read much, but I have some where seen a proverb to this effect, "show me your company and I will tell you your character." Has it not an ugly squinting, that at a federal meeting their secretary should be a monarchist? But as intrigue is the watch word, I would advise the good people of this district to take care, lest their heels should be tripped up before they are aware of it.

CITIZEN.

Feb. 27, 1809.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22.

The following are the extracts of letters, read by Mr. Troup in the House of Representatives, received from gentlemen of the first respectability in Georgia.

"For six or eight months last past, there has been an extensive scene of smuggling carrying on between the United States and Florida. Upwards of twenty large cargoes of provisions, cotton and timber have sailed from Amelia Island for Britain and her possessions. There is at this moment, near twenty sail of British vessels in the waters falling into St. Mary's river; all of them loading with timber, naval stores, cotton and provisions. Most of these vessels are strongly armed—several of them mounts 20 guns. In addition to this, I frequently receive correct information of armed vessels being at anchor on our coast receiving cargoes from our back principled inhabitants and foreign speculators. If some method cannot be fallen on to put a stop to this smuggling trade, there is no use in keeping the embargo on. For through the channel of the Florida the English will receive important supplies. East Florida in itself, is equal to furnishing Britain with a very considerable quantity of naval stores, such as tar, turpentine and rosin; and many people in that province are now engaged in that business. Great Britain will not feel the loss of her trade to the Baltic in its full extent—she can keep an open trade (as at present) with Florida. From thence she can have the best of pine timber, live oak, and cedar for her navy—boards, staves and shingles for her islands. These things in my humble opinion call for the attention of our government.

"In case of war with either, or both, of the belligerent powers, I am of opinion that it would be a wise measure in the United States to take immediate possession of the Florida to prevent the English having a footing there; or drawing off the supplies they so much want for their navy, &c. "You can readily form a judgement of the wants of the British, from the encouragement they give in Florida; and the enormous prices to obtain these supplies. The following are the ready money prices at Amelia—Sea Island cotton 70 to 75 cents per pound—Up country cotton (short staple) 40 cents, flour 15 dollars, rice 7 dollars per cwt. tar and turpentine 12 to 15 dollars per barrel, pine timber squared 12 dollars per thousand feet, superficial measure—the price here before 6 dollars.

"You would be astonished could you take a peep at Amelia river. No less than seven ships, two brigs, &c. at anchor in it. All English. The fish, who never saw any thing larger than an eight oared canoe, are in vast consternation. "The vessels are carrying away lumber, tar, and wheat. Cotton they are able to procure. They give a high price for those articles—62 1/2 cents per lb. for cotton is common, and 75 cents were offered for a good large lot.

"In one of the vessels which arrived last from Liverpool, the June of 22 guns and 60 men, Mr. Swarzwout, the friend of Col. Burr, was a passenger. I am told he says col. Burr will return to the United States in May next."

Extract of a letter from Newry, in Ireland, to a person in Philadelphia, dated Nov. 20, 1808.

"I am sorry to inform you that the ship Hibernian, with passengers, and amongst them Mr. Campbell and family, bound from Londonderry to Philadelphia, was lost on the 7th inst. on the Isle of Iella; the passengers and property saved, there were two other vessels lost at the same time, every soul on board of them were lost.

"If the embargo be continued much longer this country will be ruined, the

people here are at present driven to desperation. Tobacco is now sold here at 4s. 4d. per lb. and flax that formerly sold at 7s. per stone, is now at 30s.—and no flaxseed for the ensuing spring, so that if none arrives from America, the consequence that will ensue must prove fatal, as the people of the north of Ireland depend altogether upon the linen business."

We understand that the Governor of Connecticut has declined nominating a militia officer to aid the collectors under the forcing law.

Philad. paper.

MONITORIAL REFLECTION.

I heard the injur'd maid complain,
Of man's seducing wiles;
And pity only sooth'd her strains,
And tears o'erflow'd her smiles.

I saw the mourning Bride in tears,
Bend o'er her lover's tomb;
Her life was misery's blighted years,
And death her early doom.

I saw bright Genius' favour'd son,
In tatter'd garb and poor;
And he was ne'er by influence won—
He perih'd at her door.

Their path was virtue's righteous way,
Their lives were fill'd with care;
And yet I see the rich and gay,
Secure in vice appear.

But sure, if Virtue mourn awhile,
In this dark vale of life,
She'll flourish when the wicked's smile
Is lost in endless woe.

JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in addition to plain work he has commenced the Coverlet, Carpet and Counterpane weaving, on the back street near Mr. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favors, and solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Charles-Town, March 3, 1809.

A SMART BOY,

About 13 or 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

A TEACHER,

WHO has been employed for several years in teaching the Languages, Geography, Mathematics, &c. wishes to engage in that capacity at any time between this and April. A private situation is preferred. A line directed to H. H. and lodged in the post office at Charlottesville in Virginia, shall be duly attended to.

February 24, 1809.

Deed of Trust.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. for the benefit of Gertham Keys, Esq. I will offer for sale, on the 15th of the present month, before the door of John Anderson's Tavern, in Charlestown, the following valuable negroes, viz. Cuffy, a carpenter, Oliver, a blacksmith, Dick, an ostler and ploughman, and also Dick's wife Milly, and three children.

Bills of sale will be executed by me in capacity of Trustee.

Wm. B. PAGE, Trustee.

March 3, 1809.

Estray Colt.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time in May or June last, ANSORREL STUDD COLT, three years old next spring, flaxen mane and tail, a small ear and snip on his nose, and a black spot on the near hind leg above the ham joint. Appraised to 15 dollars.

ADAM S. DANDRIDGE,

Bower Plantation, Jefferson Co. Feb. 17, 1809.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 50.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

(Concluded from 1st page.)

Government would be equally efficacious to support its authority and to discountenance its opposers. Shall such aid be withheld? Or shall false views, mis-statements, and groundless alarms, indicative of extreme distrust and danger, from the representatives of our own election, the government of our own choice, hurry virtuous and well-meaning men into acts pregnant with awful consequences? It is said measures are unnecessary unconstitutional, oppressive, and tyrannical. Is it certain this is correct? Are citizens in the streets, in town meetings in multitudinous assemblies, citizens pressed with deep personal interest, and excited from erroneous conceptions, capable of deciding on great, complicated, constitutional questions?—Hence our peril. Hence distraction and confusion in society. Hence encouragement to the enemy. Are such citizens more worthy of confidence than their rulers? Are they better instructed, or do they possess better means of information? Are our rulers blinded by their interests, or impassioned by their sufferings? They decide against their interests, and their sufferings are in common with their constituents. Are they actuated by prejudice, or stimulated by resentment? They have nothing personal, their insults and their injuries have been the insults and the injuries of their country. What then is to be done? States, towns and individuals have their favorite projects. The Union have theirs. Thus jarring are we, with augmented resentments, to rush together in ruinous collisions? Are we, with mutual hatreds, to rend asunder the bands which have united us? To throw from our vitals, the shield which protects them?

A good government is Heaven's richest gift. Past events will show the worth of ours. Calamities formed and introduced our federal constitution. Its adoption, the desired and long suspended hope of our citizens, was hailed, and truly hailed as the salvation of our country. Experience has exalted its value, and disclosed more and more its practical excellence. It is worthy the wisdom and labors of its authors, and merits every sacrifice for its preservation.

Our history, which preceded its adoption, furnishes us examples, which are fraught with admonitions. Our government was humbled and inefficient; our union, a thread; our commerce, unregulated and unprotected; our revenue, nothing; our faith, perfidy; our credit, bankruptcy; and our privations, the want of every thing. Individuals were embarrassed; grievances complained of; our rulers censured; town and county resolutions published; combinations formed; a non compliance with the law announced; government opposed; property sold for one-third its value; tender laws made; the insolvent imprisoned; and our courts of justice flopped.—But government must then be supported, and its laws be respected. Troops were detached: armed men patrolled our streets, and we saw them with a joy inspired by the idea of protection and security from the execution of the law, and the energies of its officers. Is the preventative, against all these and worse calamities now to be abandoned, and these and worse ones, to be invoked to afflict us?

Should the northern, the middle, or the southern states; should Virginia, or could Massachusetts, any of her towns, or citizens, dictate measures to Congress, and by opposition, or a convulsed state of things, force their adoption, then indeed would our state have obtained a disastrous triumph over the U. States; and then we should have conquered the union; then should we have prostrated its government, and have trampled under our feet the last reserve of national power. Could the opposition prevail, a part coerce the whole, our rights and our strength would be scattered to the winds, as a nation we should perish; as freemen be lost. Our palladium, our ark, our national bulwarks would be shattered, and be broken to atoms. Then might their fragments float by the shores of our enemies. Then might we single handed, meet the crisis, and buffering the deflection threatened from the deep, conflict with

the clouds above, which in an angry collision are ready to break on our heads. But this can never be. Society is yet strong. Americans, virtuous and enlightened—Americans, steady and determined, will continue their confidence and their efforts. They will rally around the national constitution, cling to their government, and should it be driven to the edge of a precipice, keep their hold in the extremity of its exit, and sink with it into the awful abyss.

It is the idea that there are no dangers; that it can be said thus far shall the incitement come, and no farther—and here its effects be flayed? Let us not be deceived. This is the prerogative of God alone. Are we ripe, are we prepared to proclaim to a suffering and an enslaved world, that unhappy man has made his last despairing effort for the support of a free government that the most promising experience has so soon failed?—that liberty, the legitimate offspring of law, the favorite child of government, has been expelled its hoped-for resting-place driven from its last retreat, and banished the world? Can we not wait with magnanimous patience, and endure privations a few months longer, and give to government one fair, unimpeded experiment of their measures on Foreign nations? will not the evils and objections from exciting measures lie as strong against non-intercourse, war, or any other arrangement for national defence? Are we ready to surrender all, to export our government with our produce, and to import foreign despotism with foreign goods? The Farmer's merchandize and his ships are in the country. Mine are there, and I should rather sink them than government should be sunk. Without government they are not mine; nor family nor personal protection, nor the opportunity of future acquisitions, or future happiness.

The importance, and the interesting and perilous nature of the crisis, has compelled me thus long, to dwell upon it, and to hope from the wisdom of our legislature, some reconciling expedient, to quiet the agitated minds of our citizens.

BOATING

FROM HARPER'S FERRY. THE subscribers having made arrangements for boating flour and other produce, are now ready to receive and forward immediately any articles intended for Georgetown, City of Washington or Alexandria. They have determined to use every exertion to have flour delivered in as nice order as when wagoned. The freight to Alexandria, including all charges, will be 95 cents per barrel—to Georgetown or the Commercial Company in the City of Washington, 86 cents, payable on delivery of the produce. As the price of flour is now up, and the river in good order for boating, gentlemen having flour ready would do well to send it on immediately.

JOHN WAGER, & Co. Harper's Ferry, Feb. 15, 1809.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from the house adjoining the store of Messrs. Geo. & John Humphreys (his former place of residence) to his new house on the opposite side of the street, where he carries on his business as usual. He has recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore the newest fashions, and will be able to make gentlemen's clothes and ladies riding dresses in style and fashion, on the shortest notice. He returns his thanks to his friends for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance thereof.

AARON CHAMBERS. Charles Town, Jan. 27, 1809.

The house formerly occupied by me may be rented, on application to G. & J. Humphreys.

FOR SALE,

A Family of Negroes. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Charlestown, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE. January 13, 1809.

Three cents per pound, Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited strictures on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this city—I now feel myself called upon in justice to that gentleman, and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret at having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

MACALL MEDFORD. Witness GEORGE RUNDLE. Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

IN consequence of the above recantation, and the solemn declaration of Macall Medford that he is unable to discharge the monies I claim of him, I have agreed to discontinue the pursuit of said claims and my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

JOHN LISLE, late JOHN LISLE, jun. Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Flagg, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly proven, as it is necessary that the affairs of the estate should be settled.

M. RANSON, Adm'or. February 17, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Battle Town, about the 28th of December last.

A DARK BROWN HORSE, fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, shod all round, a flat and snip in his forehead, both hind feet white, short thick neck, short mane and switch tail, four years old next spring, was raised near Charlestown, Virginia, at Mr. Shirley's. Whoever will deliver said horse to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JAMES BULGER. January 19, 1809.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, To wit. January Court, 1809.

William Ruff, Complainant, against

Jane Lemen, widow and relief of John Lemen, deceased, and Alex. Lemen, Jane Toulerton, Wm. Lemen, Eliz. Lemen, Vazey Lemen, Orange Lemen, Vanderv Lemen, and Morgan Lemen, children and heirs of said John Lemen, deceased, and Wm. Lemen, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Wm. Lemen, jun. not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, upon the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the second Tuesday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of this county.

A Copy, Teste, GEO. HITE, c. J. c.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. a negro man, who calls himself WILL; about 22 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, appears sulky when spoken to, has a scar on his left cheek like a burn, and his back pretty much marked with the whip. Had on a blue round about, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive coloured velvet breeches, white yarn stockings, and an old wool hat. Says he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen county, Virginia, and says he has been runaway ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Wm. MALIN, Jailor. Charlestown, February 3, 1809.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber hereby informs the citizens of Jefferson county, and the public in general, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in Charlestown, at the sign of Gen. Morgan, being the stand formerly occupied by her husband Thomas Flagg, deceased, for a number of years. Having procured a young gentleman of respectability and attention, to assist her in the management of her business, and being well supplied with liquors of the best quality, as also good tables, a careful and sober holler, &c. she humbly solicits a share of the public patronage, with an assurance that every exertion shall be made on her part to render complete satisfaction to all persons, who may favor her with their custom.

MARTHA FLAGG. Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

Clover Seed.

Fifty bushels of good clover seed, grown in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, will be for sale, on the 12th of February next, at Benjamin Deeler's mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown. Price seven dollars per bushel. January 27, 1809.

FRESH Clover Seed.

THE subscriber has a quantity of clean clover seed, which he will dispose of very low for cash. TH. AUSTIN. Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

PREMIUMS,

AT ARLINGTON, On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR the Finest Tup Lamb of one year old—Silver Cup or Sixty Dollars.

For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—Silver Cup or Forty Dollars.

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a Fleece in the best manner after the English fashion, by shearing round the body—Five Dollars.

MANUFACTURES.

For the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best five yards of Flannel, yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best Blanket, two yards long and yard and an half wide—Ten Dollars.

For the best pair of Knit Woolen Stockings, large size and colored—Five Dollars.

For a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball—Five Dollars.

The adjudgment of a premium will in all cases constitute a purchase. The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of the parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The Show will commence on the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four hours, during which time a fair will be held for the sale of such articles as may be refused a premium, if agreeable to the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to the last meeting, are expected to attend, with such others as may be desirous of promoting or assisting the objects of the institution.

All persons who may attend, are particularly requested to appear attired in some article of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, however small. Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

Deed of Trust.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Ferdinand Fairfax, Esq. I will offer for sale, on the 15th of the present month, before the door of John Anderson's Tavern, in Charlestown, the following valuable negroes, viz. Coffey, a carpenter, Oliver, a blacksmith, Dick, an otter and ploughman, and also Dick's wife Milly, and three children.

Bills of sale will be executed by me in capacity of Trustee. Wm. B. PAGE, Trustee. March 3, 1809.

JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in addition to plain work he has commenced the Coverlet, Carpet and Counterpane weaving, on the back street near Mr. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favours, and solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Charlestown, March 3, 1809.

A SMART BOY,

About 12 or 15 years of age, well taken as an apprentice to the above business.

Estray Colt.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time in May or June last.

A SORREL STUD COLT, three years old next spring, flaxen mane and tail, a small star and snip on his nose, and a black spot on the near hind leg above the harn joint. Appraised to 15 dollars.

ADAM S. DANDRIDGE. Bower Plantation, Jefferson Co. Feb. 17, 1809.

BOATING

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

THE subscribers having made arrangements for boating flour and other produce, are now ready to receive and forward immediately any articles intended for Georgetown, City of Washington or Alexandria. They have determined to use every exertion to have flour delivered in as nice order as when wagoned. The freight to Alexandria, including all charges, will be 95 cents per barrel—to Georgetown or the Commercial Company in the City of Washington, 86 cents, payable on delivery of the produce. As the price of flour is now up, and the river in good order for boating, gentlemen having flour ready would do well to send it on immediately.

JOHN WAGER, & Co. Harper's Ferry, Feb. 15, 1809.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from the house adjoining the store of Messrs. Geo. & John Humphreys (his former place of residence) to his new house on the opposite side of the street, where he carries on his business as usual. He has recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore the newest fashions, and will be able to make gentlemen's clothes and ladies riding dresses in style and fashion, on the shortest notice. He returns his thanks to his friends for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance thereof.

AARON CHAMBERS. Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1809.

The house formerly occupied by me may be rented, on application to G. & J. Humphreys.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

THE LT. GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

To the Hon. the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, GENTLEMEN,

It becomes me respectfully to acknowledge the invitation of the two branches of the Legislature, which you did me the honor to enclose, to attend with them, in religious exercises of Humiliation and Prayer, on the sixteenth instant. Objects, expressed in the resolve, are most devoutly to be prayed for by every sincere friend to his country. There are others also, which, in times of disorder and popular disturbance, usually form a part of the Christian's prayer. From an anxiety at hearing yesterday that Mrs. Lincoln had been very sick, although getting better, I shall avail myself of the proposed suspension of legislative business to visit my family on that day, if neither of your Honors feel any inconvenience to the public from my absence until Friday afternoon.

Aware that the spirit of the times may mistake a non-acceptance of the invitation which I have been honored, for the proof of infidelity, I hesitate not on this occasion to repeat the declaration of my belief in the christian system, that religion is truth and sincerity; a holy transaction of the heart between the creature and its creator; solemn and exalting exercise of the affections; breathing love, peace and unity among mankind; invoking with the best charities of the heart, the most benevolent wishes of the soul, quiet and peaceable lives for those under it. With satisfaction and happiness have the Council and myself been accustomed to commence the official business of the morning, by joining with the Rev. Chaplains in looking to Heaven for wisdom and direction to all in the management of our public concerns.

Would extraordinary humiliation and prayer on the proposed day, have a tendency to tranquillise the agitated limb, of our citizens, and to ransom our country from the present and future effects of the dangerous excitement and conventions which have been produced to wound and disgrace our government at home and abroad, and to obstruct the execution of its laws; nothing but sickness should prevent my attendance with the Honorable members of the Legislature on the proposed day; but by their permission on every day during the session. If contrary to the sincere intentions of the Legislature, under pretence of imitating their laudable example, conventions of the people should be gotten up in the shape of religious fast, but in reality for party purposes, further to create uneasiness, jealousy and insubordination, and to enflame the prejudices and passions of citizens against their rulers, it would be a deplorable calamity, calling for further regrets and further humiliation. That such may not be the consequences, that strife and debate, further excitement, more prejudice, and more uncharitableness, less candour and less accommodation, may not be the results, is most ardently prayed for. For the sincerity of these my wishes, a solemn appeal is now made to the searcher of all hearts, knowing mine, and who will never be mocked by the unhallowed sacrifices of false vows and impure worship.

Respect for the Legislature, and personally for your honors, had claims to a written acknowledgement and apology for my non-attendance. Previous admonitions of the injurious imputations which absence may furnish, and a desire to prevent misconceptions, will, I trust, justify with you, and all honorable and candid men, these explanations, and this attempt to shield

myself from imputations in your candor and the candor of the Legislature. I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your humble servant, LEVI LINCOLN. Boston, Feb. 13, 1809.

From the MONITOR.

The once celebrated author of "Common Sense," somewhere declares, in his writings, that he never wrote for pay, or made any profit by his books, on politics or religion. But that gentleman ought to remember that he has received vast donations both in land and money from the United States; though he is still an applicant for the fruits of his pen. Other men have written as many truths, and served the United States as long, and received no public doctur, though they may stand as much in need of it. But what does all this prove? It proves neither the divine right of kings, or the uninterrupted succession of Bishops. All that it proves is, the different fate of different men. As to my own part, I have lived long enough in the world to view it in all its vicissitudes, and to know its imperfect bliss in its best state; but still, there is a duty incumbent upon us all, to cast in our mite as the Benefactors of mankind; so as to reduce the quantity of misery in our globe; and this is done by enlightening the mind, that wretched man thereby may find a cordial, amidst the thousand ills he is heir to. If ever there was a chosen people and a favored land, it is to be seen in these United States. Notwithstanding all this, we are a discontented, and divided people; while a gracious Providence still continues his protecting care towards us contrary to our deserts or even expectations. While war, bloody and ruthless war, is desolating the inhabitants of the old world, we are still preserved in peace, with one of the freest and best governments in the world; there is however the spirit of change too apparently manifested by some few or many, who keep our country in a continual fever by their poisonous and noxious communications. Like the Jews of old, you are tired of a commonwealth and want a king. Then it shall be granted if you persist in your rebellion against the king of Heaven, in opposition to that highly favored government which in his wisdom he has been pleased to afford you. And this shall be the manner of the king that shall reign over you: He will take your sons and appoint them for himself, for his chariots, and to be his horsemen; and some shall run before his chariots.—And he will appoint his captains over thousands and his captains over fifties, and will fet them to ear his ground, and to reap his harvest, and to make his instruments of war & instruments of his chariots.—And he will take your daughters to be confectioners, & to be cooks, & to be bakers.—And he will take your fields, and your vineyards, and your olive yards, even the best of them, and give them to his servants.—And he will take the tenth of your seed, and of your vineyards and servants.—And he will take your men servants and your maid servants, and your goodliest young men, and your asses, and put them to his work. He will take the tenth of your sheep; and ye shall be his servants. And ye shall cry out in that day as ye did in times of old, because of your king, but the lord will not hear you, because you rebelled against the king of Heaven, in seeking an earthly tyrant! Besides all this, you shall have untended upon you for ages and for generations to come, all the appendages of the first curse by the addition of the second; such as an hereditary nobility, who shall also eat up your substance, and to whom likewise you shall bow down and worship.

1 Samuel, 8th Chap.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the Second Session of the Tenth Congress.

1. An act to authorise the transportation of a certain message of the President of the United States, and documents accompanying the same.

2. An act authorising the President of the United States to employ an additional number of revenue cutters.

3. An act authorising the payment of certain pensions by the secretary of war at the seat of government.

4. An act for the relief of Andrew Joseph Villard.

5. An act to revive and continue in force for a farther time the first section of the act, intitled "An act farther to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."

6. An act for the relief of Augustin Serry.

7. An act authorising the proprietors of squares and lots in the city of Washington, to have the same subdivided, and admitted to record.

8. An act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," and the several acts supplementary thereto.

9. An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds in certain cases and for other purposes."

10. An act for the relief of Edmund Beaman.

11. An act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.

12. An act for the employment of an additional naval force.

13. An act for dividing the Indiana territory into two separate governments.

14. An act making appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the sea-port towns and harbors of the U. States, and to defray the expense of deepening and extending to the river Mississippi, the canal of Carondelet.

15. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to amend the circuit courts and abridging the jurisdiction of the district courts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio."

16. An act to revive and continue for a farther time the authority of the commissioners of Kaskaskia.

17. An act to incorporate a company for opening the canal in the city of Washington.

18. An act making appropriations for the support of government, during the year one thousand eight hundred and nine.

19. An act extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes.

20. An act freeing from postage all letters and packets to Thomas Jefferson.

21. An act for the disposal of certain tracts of land in the Mississippi territory, claimed under Spanish grants, reported by the land commissioners as ante-dated; and to confirm the claims of Abraham Ellis & Daniel Haregal.

22. An act for the relief of Daniel Cotton.

23. An act for the relief of certain Alabama and Wyandott Indians.

24. An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies and for other purposes.

25. An act making provision for the farther accommodation of the household of the President of the U. States.

26. An act farther to amend the judicial system of the United States.

27. An act to extend the time for making payment for the public lands of the United States.